

PSYCHOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF OPEN DEFECATION BEHAVIOR OF SOCIETY

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BACKGROUND :

Open defecation behavior can cause various health problems but is still carried out by adults and children, especially in people who live around rivers, swamps, and coasts. Open defecation behavior has occurred since ancient times so that it has become a hereditary habit and affects people's habits. Residents who are open to defecation because they do not have latrines and hitchhikers, even though they have been given assistance in procuring latrines, many are abandoned and even damaged and not used for economic reasons. The purpose of the study is to analyze the psychosocial determinants of open defecation behavior in the community in the working area of the Mangarabombang Health Center, Takalar.

METHOD : The type of research is a quantitative method using a cross sectional study research design, with a sample of 154 households. Data processing techniques through the stages of editing, coding, data entry, cleaning and data presentation.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION: The data analysis technique was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using Chi-square test analysis at the limit of the significance of the statistical calculation of p value (0.05). The results showed that the variables of habits (p value = 0.000), knowledge (p value = 0.000), education (p value = 0.000), age (p value = 0.715) and gender (p value = 0.131), social support (p value = 0.000), income (p value = 0.000).

CONCLUSION: The conclusion of this study is that there are 2 variables that are not related and 5 variables that are related to BABS behavior

KEYWORDS : Psychosocial; open defecation; Healthy behavior; Knowledge; Economics